

# ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

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No. 9.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, U. S. *Marine-Hospital Service*.—Published in accordance with act of Congress approved February 15, 1893.

## UNITED STATES.

[Reports to the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.]

*One case of smallpox on steamship Erivan at Delaware Breakwater Quarantine.*

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, DEL., February 27, 1894.—Belgian tank steamer *Erivan*, from Havre for Marcus Hook, 29 in crew, no passengers, water ballast, arrived to-day with 1 case of smallpox. Brought patient ashore and sent steamer to Reedy Island. Crew all recently vaccinated except 1 man.—W. P. ORR, *Acting Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

### *Smallpox in Atlanta, Ga.*

ATLANTA, February 28, 1894.—One case confluent smallpox; 5 cases varioloid in Atlanta.—JAS. S. AVERY, *Secretary Board of Health.*

### *Smallpox at Pittsburg, Pa.*

PITTSBURG, February 24, 1894.—I have the honor to report the existence of 4 new cases of smallpox in this city. All colored. The cases are of a mild type. No epidemic is feared by the health authorities.—JAS. A. NYDEGGER, *Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

### *Smallpox at Crystal Falls, Mich.*

LANSING, February 24, 1894.—It becomes my duty to inform you that 1 case of smallpox exists at Crystal Falls, in Iron County, this State.—HENRY B. BAKER, *Secretary Michigan State Board of Health.*

### *Sanitary inspection of vessels at Chicago with respect to smallpox.*

CHICAGO, February 20, 1894.—In view of the increasing prevalence of smallpox in this city, I request authority to employ a tugboat, for a period not exceeding three days, to make inspection of the vessels in the harbor. There are several hundred vessels of all kinds tied up in the north and south branches of the Chicago River, some of which are in charge of watchmen, while on others families are on board, as I am informed. In case of finding a case of smallpox or contagious disease, the health officer would be immediately notified by the nearest telephone, and the patient would be taken care of by the health department.—JOHN B. HAMILTON, *Surgeon, M. H. S.*

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.,

*February 24, 1894.*

Hire of tug boat for five days to assist local authorities authorized.

WYMAN,

*Surgeon-General M. H. S.*

To Surgeon J. B. HAMILTON, M. H. S.

*Additional sanitary measures at Mobile Quarantine in regard to Russian bark Hera.*

At a meeting of the quarantine board of Mobile Bay, held the 22d day of February, 1894, at the call of the president, to consider further the case of the Russian bark *Hera*, infected with smallpox, now in quarantine, Dr. T. S. Seales offered the following resolution, which was adopted, to wit:

*"Resolved, That the quarantine physician be instructed to revaccinate every person on board the *Hera* not presenting a typical vaccine scar; then subject the vessel to a second disinfection without expense to said vessel, and then hold fourteen days, after which, in the absence of any infectious disease, he will grant free pratique to vessel and crew."*

(Original forwarded to Dr. Fowler, with ample supply of fresh vaccine virus same day.)

R. B. OWEN,

*Secretary of Quarantine Board, Mobile Bay.*

*Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended February 24, 1894.*

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Port of Boston, Mass., February 26, 1894.*

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended February 24, 1894; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894. Feb. 19	Steamship Grimm.....	Hamburg via Flushing.....	59
22	Steamship Pavonia.....	Liverpool, England .....	144
	Total .....		203

S. C. WRIGHTINGTON,  
*Commissioner of Immigration.*

*Report of immigration at New York for the week ended February 24, 1894.*

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Port of New York, February 26, 1894.*

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended February 24, 1894; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessels.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894. Feb. 18	Steamship Olinda.....	Lisbon and The Azores.....	16
18	Steamship Obdam.....	Rotterdam and Boulogne.....	72
18	Steamship Darmstadt.....	Bremen .....	155
19	Steamship Etruria.....	Liverpool .....	105
19	Steamship La Bretagne.....	Havre .....	119
20	Steamship Weser.....	Bremen .....	243
20	Steamship Schiedam.....	Amsterdam .....	52
20	Steamship Augusta Victoria.....	Hamburg .....	88
21	Steamship Plata.....	Palermo and Naples.....	542
21	Steamship Russia.....	Hamburg .....	148
23	Steamship Norge .....	Copenhagen, etc.....	53
23	Steamship Norwegian.....	Glasgow .....	6
23	Steamship Noordland.....	Antwerp .....	163
23	Steamship Furnessia.....	Glasgow .....	142
24	Steamship Aller .....	Bremen .....	257
24	Steamship Weimar.....	do.....	172
24	Steamship Germanic.....	Liverpool .....	106
24	Steamship Corean.....	Glasgow .....	53
	Total.....		2,492

Dr. J. H. SENNER,  
*Commissioner of Immigration.*

March 2, 1894.

*Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended February 24, 1894.***OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
Port of Philadelphia, Pa., February 24, 1894.***Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended February 24, 1894 ;  
also the name of vessel and the port from which it arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894. Jan. 21...	Steamship Southwark.....	Liverpool.....	70

**JNO. J. S. RODGERS,  
Commissioner of Immigration.***Report of immigration at San Francisco for the week ended February 17, 1894.***OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.  
Port of San Francisco, February 17, 1894.***Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended February 17, 1894 ;  
also the name of vessel and ports from which it arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894. Feb. 15	Steamship Alameda.....	Auckland, Sydney, and Honolulu.....	30

**WALTER P. STRADLEY,  
Commissioner of Immigration.***Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.*

**MICHIGAN**.—Week ended February 17, 1894. Reports to the State board of health from 51 observers indicate that pleuritis increased, and that intermittent fever decreased in area of prevalence. Scarlet fever was reported present during the week at 53 places, diphtheria at 25, enteric fever at 18, and measles at 15 places.

**NEW YORK**—*Buffalo*.—Month of January, 1894. Estimated population, 300,000. Total deaths, 409, including phthisis pulmonalis, 39 ; enteric fever, 2 ; scarlet fever, 16 ; diphtheria, 7 ; croup, 7 ; measles, 2 ; and whooping cough, 3.

**UTAH**—*Salt Lake City*.—Month of December, 1893. Estimated population, 70,000. Total deaths, 57, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3 ; enteric fever, 2 ; scarlet fever, 1 ; and diphtheria, 1.

**WASHINGTON**—*Seattle*.—Month of January, 1894. Estimated population, 60,000. Total deaths, 46, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2 ; enteric fever, 1 ; and croup, 2.

**PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.***Report of the Board of Health of Seattle, Washington, 1893.*



Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended February 19, 1894.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hun- dredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>New England States:</b>						
Eastport, Me.	22		5	1.05		.33
Portland, Me.	23		6	.91	1.08	
Northfield, Vt.	16		5	.57	.40	
Boston, Mass.	28		3	.86	1.16	
Nantucket, Mass.	31	0		.77	.52	
Bloc Island, R. I.	31		2	1.26	.32	
New London, Conn.	30		4	.98	.48	
<b>Middle Atlantic States:</b>						
Albany, N. Y.	26		6	.63	.95	
New York, N. Y.	32		3	.94	1.04	
Philadelphia, Pa.	36		4	.84	.23	
Atlantic City, N. J.	34	0		.81	.05	
Baltimore, Md.	37		2	.91		.40
Washington, D. C.	36	0		.84	.03	
Lynchburg, Va.	42		3	.85		.35
Norfolk, Va.	44		1	.91	1.00	
<b>South Atlantic States:</b>						
Charlotte, N. C.	46		3	1.11	.41	
Wilmington, N. C.	51		2	.82	.82	
Charleston, S. C.	54		2	.84	.16	
Augusta, Ga.	52		6	.91	1.46	
Savannah, Ga.	56		4	.77	.50	
Jacksonville, Fla.	60		3	.78	.29	
Titusville, Fla.	62	0		.99		.92
Jupiter, Fla.	67	0		.75		.60
Key West, Fla.	72		1	.42		.40
<b>Gulf States:</b>						
Atlanta, Ga.	49		6	1.46		.43
Pensacola, Fla.	58		7	.95	.71	
Mobile, Ala.	56		5	1.19	1.23	
Montgomery, Ala.	54		6	1.33		.06
Vicksburg, Miss.	54		6	1.19		.96
New Orleans, La.	59		7	1.05	2.07	
Shreveport, La.	52		4	1.19		.63
Fort Smith, Ark.	44		4	.91		.85
Little Rock, Ark.	46		5	1.61		1.13
Palestine, Tex.	53		4	.98		.92
Galveston, Tex.	58		5	.76		.70
San Antonio, Tex.	57		3	.56		.47
Corpus Christi, Tex.	59		4	.60		.52
<b>Ohio Valley and Tennessee:</b>						
Memphis, Tenn.	46		5	1.39		.41
Nashville, Tenn.	43		5	1.40		.40
Chattanooga, Tenn.	47		5	1.33		.73
Knoxville, Tenn.†						
Louisville, Ky.	39		6	1.19	.01	
Indianapolis, Ind.	32		7	.84		.12
Cincinnati, Ohio.	37		7	.98		.03
Columbus, Ohio.	32		5	.91	.17	
Parkersburg, W. Va.	37		5	.77	.47	
Pittsburg, Pa.	34		3	.70	.17	
<b>Lake Region:</b>						
Oswego, N. Y.	24		3	.63	.18	
Rochester, N. Y.	24		1	.63	.85	
Buffalo, N. Y.	24		2	.68	1.00	
Erie, Pa.	28		5	.89	.67	
Cleveland, Ohio.	28		4	.77		.08
Sandusky, Ohio.	28		3	.84	.04	
Toledo, Ohio.	28		4	.49	.09	
Detroit, Mich.	27		4	.62	.01	
Port Huron, Mich.	22		1	.63	.27	
Alpena, Mich.	17	1		.56		.45
Marquette, Mich.	15		2	.42		.23
Green Bay, Wis.	17		1	.72		.69
Grand Haven, Mich.	24		2	.56		.40
Milwaukee, Wis.	23		3	.45		.39
Chicago, Ill.	28		6	.63		.30
Duluth, Minn.	13		3	.28		.20
<b>Upper Mississippi Valley:</b>						
St. Paul, Minn.	15		4	.21		.19
La Crosse, Wis.	19		2	.23		.22

\* The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure. To obtain the average weekly departure these should be multiplied by seven.

† Data missing.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended February 19, 1894—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hun- dredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ney.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>Upper Mississippi Valley—Cont'd.</b>						
Dubuque, Iowa.....	23	.....	3	.42	.....	.40
Davenport, Iowa.....	25	.....	4	.38	.....	.35
Des Moines, Iowa.....	23	.....	5	.35	.....	.34
Keokuk, Iowa.....	29	.....	6	.48	.....	.38
Springfield, Ill.....	31	.....	9	1.04	.....	.95
Cairo, Ill.....	39	.....	6	1.05	.....	.16
St. Louis, Mo.....	35	.....	6	.77	.....	.52
<b>Missouri Valley:</b>						
Springfield, Mo.....	37	.....	9	.91	.....	.61
Kansas City, Mo.....	32	.....	8	.42	.....	.35
Wichita, Kans.....	38	.....	14	.35	.....	.12
Concordia, Kans.....	29	.....	9	.14	.....	.13
Omaha, Nebr.....	24	.....	7	.21	.....	.21
Yankton †.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valentine, Nebr.....	23	.....	8	.14	.....	.10
Huron, S. Dak.....	13	.....	7	.14	.....	.14
Pierre, S. Dak.....	15	.....	3	.07	.....	.07
Moorehead, Minn.....	5	.....	5	.21	.....	.20
St. Vincent, Minn.....	0	.....	6	.14	.02	.....
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	9	.....	8	.14	.....	.13
Williston, N. Dak.....	9	.....	14	.14	.....	.14
<b>Rocky Mountain Slope:</b>						
Havre, Mont.....	15	.....	11	.14	.....	.08
Helena, Mont.....	22	.....	8	.14	.....	.10
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	22	.....	5	.21	.....	.17
Spokane, Wash.....	29	1	.....	.33	.....	.02
Walla Walla, Wash.....	35	0	.....	.49	.23	.....
Winnemucca, Nev.....	34	.....	9	.21	.....	.06
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	33	.....	6	.35	.....	.10
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	27	.....	3	.07	.....	.07
North Platte, Nebr.....	26	.....	10	.07	.....	.07
Denver, Colo.....	33	.....	4	.14	.....	.14
Pueblo, Colo.....	34	.....	5	.18	.....	.16
Dodge City, Kans.....	33	.....	9	.14	.....	.14
Abilene, Tex.....	48	.....	7	.28	.....	.28
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	23	.....	8	.14	.16	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	50	.....	5	.14	.....	.14
Tucson, Ariz.....	53	.....	6	.20	.....	.20
<b>Pacific Coast:</b>						
Port Angeles, Wash.....	37	.....	2	.81	.53	.....
Olympia, Wash.....	39	.....	3	1.89	.78	.....
Portland, Oreg.....	41	.....	3	1.68	.60	.....
Roseburg, Oreg.....	43	.....	5	1.19	1.79	.....
Red Bluff, Cal.....	49	.....	5	.84	.05	.....
Sacramento, Cal.....	50	.....	4	.76	1.79	.....
San Francisco, Cal.....	52	.....	5	.93	.59	.....
Fresno, Cal.....	50	.....	3	.28	.08	.....
Keeler, Cal †.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	55	.....	5	.90	.....	.69
San Diego, Cal.....	55	.....	6	.63	.....	.48
Yuma, Ariz.....	59	.....	8	.12	.....	.12

\*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure. To obtain the average weekly departure these should be multiplied by seven. †Data missing.

March 2, 1894.

## FOREIGN

[Reports received from the United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

## BRAZIL.

*Yellow fever at Rio de Janeiro.*

RIO DE JANEIRO, January 23, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose report for week ended January 20, 1894. You will perceive that there were 353 deaths from all causes, as against 333 in the previous week, due I believe to the rapid development of yellow fever, which disease caused 79 deaths, being 36 more than in the former week. This is not very satisfactory, and with the continuation of the heated term we may expect a greater increase. Yesterday there were 15 deaths from yellow fever. Article II of the act of Congress, approved February 15, 1893, says: "An infected port is a port where a contagious disease has been communicated to one person, or more than one, through the medium of an infected person, personal effects, or otherwise" hence within the meaning of the law; this is an infected port.

*Disinfection.*—Owing to the state of affairs in this bay, all sanitary operations on the part of the Government are suspended, and as I have no faith in amateur disinfection and have not the means to apply it myself, I would recommend that all vessels arriving in the United States from this port be very carefully examined, especially for Southern ports.

As the vessels here have been compelled to abandon their ordinary anchorage and move up the bay, it now takes me from two to three hours to make a simple visit and inspection, which further complicates the business, but nevertheless I manage to inspect them all, and as yet not one has left in a bad condition or with sick aboard, though it is possible sickness may break out after leaving port; hence, as no disinfection can be made here, my recommendation that extra care be taken in American ports.

Respectfully yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,  
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

RIO DE JANEIRO, January 30, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose report for week ended January 27, 1894. The deaths from yellow fever have gone up for this week to 120, while in the antecedent week there were 79. Deaths from all causes were 480, being 127 more than in the previous week. The heat still continues, and with no rain until last night, when there was a smart shower. I am afraid that the increase will continue, and as now there is special difficulty in inspecting vessels and no possibility for proper disinfection, I would suggest extra care at the American ports, for this port is infected within the meaning of the act of Congress of February 15, 1893.

No ships have been visited during the week, nor have any bills of health been issued.

Respectfully yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,  
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

## CANARY ISLANDS.

*No cholera at Teneriffe since December 22, 1893.*

U. S. CONSULATE,  
*Teneriffe, January 11, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have received a dispatch from the civil governor of this province stating that the Government of Spain has declared clean the port of Santa Cruz and the island of Teneriffe, Asiatic cholera having disappeared since the 22d of December last.

Your obedient servant,

PHILIBERT LALLIER,  
*U. S. Vice-Consul.*

To the Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

## INDIA.

*Smallpox on the American ship P. N. Blanchard.*

U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL,  
*Singapore, January 10, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 5th instant the American ship *P. N. Blanchard*, from Shanghai, bound for New York, put into this port with 3 of her crew ill with smallpox, and was at once placed under quarantine. The 3 affected seamen were removed by the health authorities of the port to the quarantine hospital, there to be retained until their recovery. \* \* \*

The vessel in question cleared here to-day after being disinfected and without having been allowed to communicate with this port.

I have, sir, the honor to be your obedient servant,

E. SPENCER PRATT,  
*U. S. Consul-General.*

To the Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

NOTE.—A copy of the above dispatch was forwarded on the 26th instant to the Health Officer of the port of New York for his information,

## MEXICO.

*Smallpox in Vera Cruz.*

U. S. CONSULATE,  
*Vera Cruz, February 18, 1894.*

SIR: Replying to your letter of the 9th inst., I would say that smallpox, as reported by the daily press, does not exist here. The first appearance of smallpox was reported by me on November 11, 1893. Since then there have been 11 deaths from this disease, all of them occurring at the pesthouse. I can give you what I believe to be a correct report of the way smallpox was introduced to Vera Cruz: In the early part of November, 1893, a French steamer arrived from France with 2 cases of smallpox on board. These were immediately sent to the "Lazaretto de Casemate" (pesthouse), and if proper precautions had been used, the disease would not have entered the city. It seems one of the men landed had a relative in the city, who bribed the porter at the pesthouse and was permitted to enter and hold communication with the patient. A

March 2, 1894.

week or so after this visit 7 people residing in the same house as this visitor were stricken, and since then we have had some smallpox; but from all I can learn it is rather a mild form of the disease.

Respectfully, yours,

CHARLES SCHAEFER,  
U. S. Consul.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

NOVA SCOTIA.

*Arrival of emigrants at Halifax.*

HALIFAX, February 21, 1894.—I have the honor to inform you of the arrival at this port of the steamship *Numidian*, from Liverpool, England. Twenty emigrants destined for the United States. Baggage disinfected by steam and sulphur; all well.—DARIUS H. INGRAHAM, *U. S. Consul-General.*

RUSSIA.

*Asiatic cholera in Moscow in 1892.*

U. S. CONSULATE, February, 1894.

A special meeting of the town council, assisted by the sanitary committee, met at the Moscow town hall on the 30th of June, 1892, in order to decide upon the measures to be adopted to guard against epidemic outbreaks of cholera in Moscow.

The following is a summary of the resolutions passed:

(1) That the instructions elaborated by the chief of the medical department of the city corporation be adopted and prescribed for the use of all the sanitary inspectors, staff of the medical department, and hospitals in Moscow.

(2) That a thorough cleansing of the town be forthwith rigorously enforced.

(3) That the sewage farms be placed under strict inspection and deodorized and disinfected.

(4) That the factories and workshops on the banks of the rivers *Moskva* and *Yausa* be inspected and prevented from polluting the rivers.

(5) The extension of the Moscow waterworks not being completed, a prohibition to use the water of the rivers is not practicable, but every endeavor should be used to induce the people not to use it for drinking unless boiled.

(6) That the common eating houses, food-venders, fruit-sellers, small-beer brewers, effervescent water, etc., manufacturers be placed under strict observance of sanitary rules.

(7) That all inns, hotels, and houses of call be put under the strictest observation, and the policemaster-general be requested to issue a police order to the effect that any cases of illness with symptoms of a choleraic nature, dysentery, or of a suspicious character, be immediately reported to the medical office of the town hall.

(8) That the railroad authorities be requested to increase the accommodation for carrying third-class passengers as much as possible, now that harvesting is approaching and great masses of people congregate in the squares and open places near to the railroad depots waiting to be conveyed into the interior.

(9) That medical inspectors be attached to all the trains conveying passengers to Moscow by the Kazan, Kursk, and Nijni-Novgorod railroads. In the event of an attack of cholera the patient to be removed from the train and conveyed to the lazaretto erected beyond the limits of Moscow. Patients who are residents in Moscow may be brought into the town, but must be conveyed to their respective residences, in charge of a medical officer, and unless the house accommodation will admit of the isolation of the patient the patient must be conveyed to a hospital.

(10) That immediate steps be taken to prepare a sufficient number of cholera wards.

Asiatic cholera first broke out in Moscow in the latter end of July, 1892. There were that year altogether 1,338 cases and 720 deaths. The annexed tables and diagrams show the course of the epidemic during the year:

*Asiatic cholera in Moscow in 1892.*

[Cases and deaths tabulated according to age.]

Age.	Cases.			Deaths.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Eleven months and under .....	3	.....	3	2	.....	2
From 1 to 4 years.....	13	7	20	7	3	10
From 5 to 9 years.....	11	9	20	11	6	17
From 10 to 14 years.....	18	10	28	8	2	10
From 15 to 19 years.....	70	7	77	23	.....	23
From 20 to 24 years.....	102	26	128	40	11	51
From 25 to 29 years.....	125	41	166	68	17	85
From 30 to 34 years.....	160	51	211	86	25	111
From 35 to 39 years .....	142	54	196	72	36	108
From 40 to 44 years.....	89	44	133	54	30	84
From 45 to 49 years.....	91	23	120	58	15	73
From 50 to 54 years.....	53	24	77	37	14	51
From 55 to 59 years.....	45	16	61	30	7	37
From 60 to 64 years.....	28	21	49	15	13	28
From 65 to 69 years.....	19	7	26	12	4	16
From 70 years and over .....	9	8	17	6	7	13
Uncertain age .....	3	3	6	.....	1	1
Total.....	981	357	1,338	529	191	720

N. W. HORNSTEDT,  
U. S. Vice-Consul.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

*Cholera in Russia.*

ST. PETERSBURG, February 12, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following information relative to the status of cholera in several of the provinces of Russia at this time. The information has been obtained through the consuls and consular agents, furnished at the instance of Dr. J. M. Crawford, consul-general at St. Petersburg. It is hoped that this inquiry will be completed in another week. In the mean time arrangements are being made to obtain similar information through the Russian Government. It is thought that the work will be complete by the 1st proximo, at which time I will be ready for such other duty as may be assigned me.

Cholera in St. Petersburg appears to be slowly disappearing. For the week ended February 10 there were 11 cases and 9 deaths.

March 2, 1894

The following is detailed information from the provinces :

*Province of Petersburg—Cronstadt.*—Naval station. No exports nor emigration to the United States this year. No cholera since last year, and then only a few cases.

*Baltic Province—Riga.*—Cholera in this province said to be extinct. Originally appeared in Riga, as officially announced, September 23 of that year, 1892. Declared free from cholera November 21. During that period there were 151 cases and 75 deaths. The disease reappeared October 25, 1893, but only lasted until November 25. During this period there were 53 cases and 32 deaths.

*Libau.*—There has been no cholera at this port for twenty years.

*Reval.*—But 1 case last year, and this the only one in thirty years. The case was imported from Dorpat.

*Province of Finland—Helsingfors.*—There has been no cholera in Finland during the past two years.

*Province of Moscow—Moscow.*—No cholera in Moscow during the past month. In 1892, 1,338 cases and 720 deaths. Figures for 1893 not yet available. It will be observed that the report regarding Moscow is far from satisfactory.

*Province of Poland—Warsaw.*—No cholera at present. Report as unsatisfactory as the last. This, however, is of no consequence, as I forwarded the official figures for this province from Vienna.

*Province of Odessa—Odessa.*—From December 5 to 12, 1893, 6 cases and 4 deaths in Odessa.

In the governments of Podolia, Poltava, and Kiev cholera has existed all winter, but the extent can only be known through the minister of the interior in St. Petersburg. Steps are now being taken to secure this information. The report of Mr. Thos. C. Heenan, consul at Odessa, is interesting and will be well worth reading.

Respectfully yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,  
Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

[Inclosures.]

CRONSTADT, February 4, 1894.

SIR: Answering your inquiry of the 2d instant, I beg to state that the district of Cronstadt consists only of a small island with the Government's docks and forts and about 50,000 inhabitants, mostly mariners and soldiers.

No goods or emigrants have been exported from my district to the United States since opening of the sea canal to St. Petersburg, and in consequence of the healthy situation of our island few cases of cholera were reported last year; this year none. In the case of an outbreak of any epidemic sufficient barracks and medical attendance from the great marine hospital are at our disposal.

As Cronstadt belongs to the medical inspection district of St. Petersburg, any information of interest to the United States, as statistics, etc., are obtainable there.

Very respectfully yours,

P. VIGIUS,  
U. S. Consular Agent.

To the U. S. CONSUL-GENERAL, St. Petersburg.

RIGA, February 6, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant regarding the subject of cholera, and now beg to inform you that this disease is at present entirely extinct in this province.

The cholera made its appearance at this port in 1892, and was officially announced on September 23. It lasted about two months. The last case occurred on October 25, and on November 21 this port was declared free from the disease. During that period there were in all 151 attacks, of which 75 ended fatally.

In 1893 the cholera again visited this port from October 25 to November 25, and during that time there were in all 53 cases, with 32 deaths. All the persons attacked were of the laboring class, principally those working on board ships and on the dams for regulating the river or on the water, left bank of the river Danube. The infection seems to have been brought hither by vessels from cholera-stricken ports, and the shallow places behind the dams, with nearly stagnant water teeming with organic matters, offered a rich bed for the propagation of the disease.

The first cases appeared amongst the laborers on board ships and the dredgers lying inside the dams, who drank the water from these quasi-stagnant places, but as soon as steps were taken to prevent drinking this water the attacks sensibly decreased. The good results of preventing the spread of the disease were due to the intelligent energy displayed by both official and municipal authorities in their efforts towards thoroughly cleaning up the town, the streets, sewers, etc., and all steps are taken in regard to the sanitary condition of this port to guard against an outbreak of cholera this year. On the whole, it may be stated that the public health of these provinces is satisfactory, as the deaths from cholera form a very small percentage, considering that the population of Riga alone is 220,000.

I am informed that all the reports and information concerning the cholera are forwarded direct from the medical boards to the ministry of the interior at St. Petersburg, where the statistics are compiled and published, and I have no doubt that the U. S. medical inspector will, from that department, be able to secure all the necessary particulars on the subject of cholera in all the provinces of Russia.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

PETER M. SIMONI,  
FOR NIELS P. A. BORNHOLDT,  
U. S. Consul.

To the U. S. CONSUL-GENERAL, St. Petersburg.

REVAL, February 24-25, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed letter dated February 2, 1894, requesting me to report on—

- (1) What the state of cholera is in my district at present.
- (2) Whether I could furnish all the cholera information necessary for the Department, or whether I would advise the U. S. medical inspector now at St. Petersburg to visit this place in person to secure cholera statistics.
- (3) In case cholera has abated, what is being done to prevent an outbreak in spring.
- (4) To report any information I could secure of interest to the Department on the subject.

In reply to No. 1, I can inform you that there has been only one single case of cholera at this town, a person that had come from Dorpat during the time the disease prevailed there, which case has been the only one

March 2, 1894.

known at the cholera barracks, which had been prepared in case the disease should spread in this town. The patient left the barracks, after several days' careful treatment, in good health again.

There have not been any cases of cholera in this town for about thirty years, with the exception of the case mentioned. There have been cases in the country and vicinity of Dorpat, which, however, is in the Riga district, but this port has been entirely free of the disease.

(2) I think, therefore, that it would scarcely be necessary for the U. S. medical inspector to visit this place to secure cholera statistics.

(3) As no cholera has prevailed here, there are, of course, no steps taken to prevent an outbreak in spring, which is not anticipated.

(4) I am, therefore, not in a position to be able to give you any information of interest to the Department on the cholera and disinfection questions, excepting that the disease has not spread in this direction, although the communication with Petersburg and Dorpat by rail, where the disease prevailed, is a very frequent one.

I remain, sir, your very obedient servant,

E. VON GLEHN,  
*Consular Agent.*

To the U. S. CONSUL-GENERAL, *St. Petersburg.*

HELSINGFORS, *February 7, 1894.*

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, regarding the investigation of cholera in this country, and have to report the following:

(1) There have been no cholera cases in Finland officially reported during the last two years, 1892 and 1893. Last year there was 1 suspected case here in the harbor on a fishing-smack from the coast, but it was not of so severe a character that it could be called a case of real cholera. This case I reported to the Treasury Department on October 2.

(2) The greatest precautions have been taken by the local authorities to prevent the introduction and spreading of cholera in this country. Provisional wooden barracks have been built and special apartments hired; and doctors have been specially appointed to be ready at any moment in case an outbreak should appear.

During the navigation last summer the passenger steamers between Stockholm and St. Petersburg touching at Abo, Hango, and Helsingfors had a special medical man on each steamer, who had to examine all passengers coming on board. Ships coming from other countries were all examined, crew, passengers, and goods, before any landing was allowed. Passenger carriages on the railroads between Finland and St. Petersburg were not allowed to enter Finland farther than Wiborg, at which place new carriages were substituted for the remainder of the journey. All these precautions are still existing, and will be put in force in the spring if necessary.

As I have given all the information to be had about cholera in Finland, it would be scarcely necessary for the medical inspector to visit this place in person.

Hoping that this report will be satisfactory to Dr. Irwin,

I have the honor be, sir, your obedient servant,

HERMAN DONNER,  
*U. S. Vice-Consul.*

To the U. S. CONSUL-GENERAL, *St. Petersburg.*

MOSCOW, *February 9, 1894.*

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 1st instant (only to hand on the 5th), I would state:

(1) In Moscow, there has been no case of cholera, nor a suspicious case for more than a month. Number of cases in the year 1892, 1,338.

Number of deaths in the year 1892, 720. The returns for last year are not yet prepared.

(2) Such information as is obtainable, I can always furnish. \* \* \*

(3) Sanitation is greatly improved during the last two years. Police surveillance is very strict. There are plenty of cholera wards, and a number of medical men appointed as sanitary inspectors.

I shall send you copies and extracts of whatever may be of interest to you of the reports I have forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, or if you will tell me what information you require, I shall be happy to get it for you.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

N. W. HORNSTEDT,  
U. S. Vice-Consul.

To the U. S. CONSUL GENERAL, *St. Petersburg.*

WARSAW, *February 6, 1894.*

SIR: I beg to acknowledge your favor of 2d instant, and answering the same, I have to state that at present there is no cholera in my consular district, and that last year there was very little compared with that in the eastern part of the Empire. Sanitary precautions in this city during last year were as follows:

General cleanliness in the streets and house yards, pouring dissolved lime into the street gutters, scattering chloride of lime into waste boxes and closets, distributing tea and peppermint instead of water in shops, factories, offices, and other public places, by the order of the sanitary commission, also in special rooms constructed for that purpose by the chief of police of this city, Gen. N. W. Kleygels, who in many respects by stringent measures and personal vigilance assisted in subduing the epidemic.

In the cities and town throughout this country stations were organized where the people traveling from infected localities underwent disinfection.

At last I have to say that under instructions of the medical association of this city several works have been issued in Polish language, and some of them would be of great interest and value to the U. S. medical department if translated into English.

Communicating the above to you, sir, for the benefit of the U. S. medical inspector,

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH RAWICZ,  
U. S. Consul.

To the U. S. CONSUL-GENERAL, *St. Petersburg.*

ODESSA, RUSSIA, *February 6, 1894.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 1st instant, and in reply to the questions asked beg to state that between the 5th and the 12th of December, 1893, 6 cases of cholera occurred in this city, 4 of which proved fatal. Odessa, from a sanitary point of view, is an admirably ruled city, and thus far cholera has been unable to secure a foothold. The authorities are on the alert and every precaution is taken to keep out the dreaded disease. Until quite recently cholera has existed in pretty much every government within this consular district, but I have never been able to report accurately on the subject simply because the authorities do not possess or withhold the information necessary for such a report.

You are in a much better position to obtain this information through the central offices at St. Petersburg than I am here. I might accomplish

it after a long delay, and probably much too late to be of service to Dr. Irwin. In the interior of such governments as Podolia, Poltava, Kiev, etc., cholera has existed all winter, and while the local authorities are both anxious and willing to do all in their power to stamp out the disease and prevent its spreading, I am assured on excellent authority that they are able to do but little on account of the opposition of the peasantry. It is almost at the risk of his life that the local doctor visits one of the cholera patients, and the instances where both the local physicians and visiting doctors were severely handled are not at all rare, the people declaring that their friends and relatives had been killed by the medicines given.

A Russian custom with which doubtless you are familiar, is to take a meal in the same room where the dead body is resting, and in small country hovels as many as 25 or 30 persons gather for this purpose. You can imagine the result; cholera spreads, and the feasting party furnish occasion for numerous repasts, and so on *ad infinitum*. The local authorities tried to put a stop to this custom, but they met with such desperate opposition that they were finally, in many instances, obliged to abandon the attempt. Throughout Russia generally, when cholera disappears it will be by exhaustion.

In the matter of disinfection for goods shipped to America I follow strictly the instructions given by the Treasury Department, but for emigrants and personal effects it is different, because these emigrants always leave Odessa by rail, via Germany or Austria or both countries, to Hamburg, Bremen, etc., and as I have no knowledge of their departure I can not interfere; indeed even if I possessed such knowledge I would be unable to interfere. Emigration by sea from Odessa to the United States has never taken place during the time I have been at Odessa, the long voyage and the great expense preventing. I may add, in conclusion, that there has been no cholera at Odessa except the cases I have mentioned. Such information as it is possible to obtain here is always at my disposal, and I shall gladly assist Dr. Irwin in every way within my power.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,      THOS. E. HEENAN,  
*U. S. Consul.*

To the U. S. CONSUL-GENERAL, *St. Petersburg.*

LIBAU, RUSSIA, *February 7, 1894.*

SIR: In reply of your favor of 2d instant I have the honor to inform you that no cases of cholera have occurred in our district during the last twenty years. Should, however, cholera break out in our district—not to be expected, however—all patients will be brought to the large barracks which are given for this purpose by the town.

During the last summer all ships coming from Germany, Riga, or St. Petersburg were inspected by a physician, designated by the Government, on the roads before being allowed to enter our harbor. Now only the vessels coming from Riga and St. Petersburg are inspected.

Yours respectfully,

S. KUNDT,  
For H. SMIT,  
*U. S. Consular Agent.*

To the U. S. CONSUL-GENERAL, *St. Petersburg.*

### *Cholera in Erivan government.*

BATOUM, RUSSIA, *January 27, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor of transmitting herewith official returns published during past week concerning cholera in this consular district: In

the Erivan government, from January 7 to 12, there were 21 cases and 5 deaths.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

HARRY R. BRIGGS,  
*Vice-Consul.*

To the Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended February 16, 1894. Population, 1,472. One death.

BRAZIL—*Ceara*.—Month of December, 1893. Population, 40,379. Total deaths, 89, including 3 from measles.

CUBA—*Havana*.—The U. S. sanitary inspector, under date of February 17, 1894, reports as follows:

There were 130 deaths in this city during the week ended February 15. One of those deaths was caused by yellow fever, with approximately 5 new cases; 4 by smallpox, 40 new cases; 1 by so-called pernicious fever, 6 by diphtheria, 12 by chronic entero-colitis and 9 by pneumonia.

FRANCE—*Boulogne sur Mer*.—Ten days ended January 30, 1894. Population, 44,886. Total deaths, 32, including 1 from diphtheria.

*St. Etienne*.—Two weeks ended February 5, 1894.—Population, 133,443. Total deaths, 162, including enteric fever, 3; diphtheria, 3; and whooping cough, 1.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended February 10 corresponded to an annual rate of 19.1 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,458,442. The lowest rate was recorded in Croydon, viz, 12.1, and the highest in Bristol, viz, 26.1 a thousand.

*London*.—One thousand five hundred and thirty-four deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 42; scarlet fever, 23; diphtheria, 56; whooping cough, 54; enteric fever, 6; and diarrhea and dysentery, 17. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 20.3 a thousand. In greater London 1,951 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 18.7 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included smallpox, 2; diphtheria, 22; whooping cough, 19; and "fever," 3.

*Ireland*.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended February 10 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 27.7 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Armagh, viz, 7.0, and the highest in Lurgan, viz, 41.1 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 222 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 2; measles, 1; whooping cough, 8; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 3; and typhus fever, 1.

*Scotland*.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended February 10 corresponded to an annual rate of 19.7 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality

was recorded in Paisley, viz, 9·6, and the highest in Perth, viz, 27·4 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 561, including smallpox, 4; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 11; diphtheria, 17; whooping cough, 28; and "fever," 7.

**Dublin.**—Quarter ended December 31, 1893. Population, 349,500. Total deaths, 2,385, including typhus fever, 4; enteric fever, 30; scarlet fever, 6; and measles, 10.

**GUIANA—Parimaribo.**—Month of November, 1893. Population, 29,231. Total deaths, 73, including 2 from leprosy.

**JAMAICA—Kingston.**—Month of January, 1894. Total deaths, 127, including phthisis pulmonalis, 21; and enteric fever, 2.

**SPAIN—Seville.**—Quarter ended December 31, 1893. Population, 140,000. Total deaths, 1,391, including smallpox, 37; scarlet fever, 7; enteric fever, 9; diphtheria, 41; and measles, 2.

**WEST INDIES—Trinidad—Port of Spain.**—Month of January, 1894. Population, 33,781. Total deaths, 199, including phthisis pulmonalis, 23; yellow fever, 2; and leprosy, 2.

**Turks Island.**—Two weeks ended February 10, 1894. Population, 4,744. Total deaths, 8; no deaths from contagious diseases.

#### CHOLERA NOTES.

[Translated in this Bureau from the *Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes*, Berlin, February 7, 1894.]

**AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.**—From January 1 to 8, 1 cholera case was reported in Bosnia. This occurred at Stakava in the Breka district. For the three and one-half months during which the cholera epidemic of 1893 prevailed in Bosnia, a total of 1,007 cases and 517 deaths was reported.

**ITALY.**—The official gazette of January 10 reports, for the month of November, 1893, 22 cholera cases at Rome and 1 at Leghorn. Reports from Naples and other places had not been received.

**NETHERLANDS.**—The *Staats Courant* of February 2 reports 11 deaths from Asiatic cholera during the month of November, 1893.

**RUSSIA.**—The following cholera statistics are officially reported:

Place.	Date (1893-'94).	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Government or city.</i>			
Plock .....	Dec. 31-Jan. 6...	21	21
Warsaw .....	Dec. 24-30.....	8	2
Warsaw .....	Dec. 31-Jan. 6...	24	9
Radom .....	Dec. 31-Jan. 6...	108	22
Lublin .....	Dec. 24-30.....	12	7
St. Petersburg (city).....	Jan. 12-17.....	71	30
Cronstadt.....	Jan. 7-13.....	1	1
St. Petersburg (government).....	Dec. 27-Jan. 6...	44	24
Minsk.....	Jan. 7-13.....	2	1
Volhynia.....	Dec. 18-Jan. 3...	21	12
Podolia.....	Dec. 24-30.....	3	1
Kiew.....	Dec. 24-30.....	1	1
Ekaterinosaw .....	Dec. 17-24.....	4	3
Kursk .....	Dec. 24-30.....	18	5
Kursk .....	Dec. 31-Jan. 1...	49	20
Tschernigow .....	Dec. 24-30.....	33	8
Tula .....	Dec. 10-30.....	18	9
Tambow .....	Dec. 24-30.....	3	1
Saratow .....	Dec. 16-18.....	2	1
Samara .....	Dec. 17-30.....	4	3

**TURKEY.**—From January 1 to 8, 91 cases of cholera and 51 choleraic deaths were reported at Constantinople. During the entire period since the outbreak of the epidemic 1,993 cases and 1,114 deaths have been reported. At Adrianople, from January 24 to 25, 1 choleraic death was reported; in Ezeroum, from January 17 to 20, 25 deaths were observed at Nowik and 5 at Kurgu.

**AFRICA—Tripoli.**—Advices of January 20 state that no cholera cases have been observed during the preceding three weeks.

**EAST INDIES—Calcutta.**—From December 24 to 30, 14 choleraic deaths were reported.

#### GRIPPE.

[Translated in this Bureau from the *Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes*, Berlin, January 4 and February 7, 1894.]

The following statistics of mortality from grippe are officially reported: Barmen, 3; Berlin, 22; Bonn, 9; Bremen, 3; Bromberg, 3; Buda-Pesth, 5; Cologne, 5; Copenhagen, 38; Dresden, 16; Frankfort am Main, 7; Freiburg, 10; Genoa, 35; Görlitz, 4; Hamburg, 17; Hanover, 5; Leipzig, 14; London, 116; Moscow, 2; Mulhausen, 10; Munich, 7; Nurnberg, 26; Stockholm, 17; Strasburg, 9; Stuttgart, 14. Advices from Genoa show that grippe is on the increase. A total number of 2,100 cases is reported.

#### MORTALITY TABLE. FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—						
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Acapulco.....	Feb. 14.....	4,000	3							
Aix la Chapelle.....	Feb. 3.....	108,191	57							
Alexandria.....	Jan. 25.....	231,396	276							
Amsterdam.....	Feb. 10.....	446,295	175							
Bamberg.....	Jan. 27.....	37,531	11							
Barmen.....	Feb. 3.....	120,000	54							
Basle.....	Feb. 3.....	80,000	31							
Batoum.....	Feb. 5.....	28,000	5							
Belleville.....	Feb. 17.....	10,200	4							
Berlin.....	Jan. 27.....	1,767,639	599							
Birmingham.....	Feb. 10.....	492,301	211							
Bologna.....	Feb. 10.....	146,068	96							
Bordeaux.....	Feb. 10.....	252,415	118							
Bradford.....	Feb. 3.....	221,610	71							
Bremen.....	Feb. 3.....	127,000	56							
Bristol.....	Feb. 10.....	226,578	115							
Brunswick.....	Feb. 10.....	111,000	56							
Brussels.....	Feb. 3.....	483,081	179							
Cairo.....	Jan. 25.....	374,838	409							
Calcutta.....	Jan. 13.....	681,560	519	22	3					
Cardiff.....	Feb. 10.....	148,890	55							
Chatham.....	Feb. 17.....	10,000	1							
Chemnitz.....	Feb. 3.....	145,000	78							
Christiania.....	Feb. 10.....	161,151	46							
Cienfuegos.....	Feb. 17.....	23,000	12							
Cognac.....	Feb. 10.....	17,392	10							
Cologne.....	Feb. 3.....	305,487	142							
Colon.....	Feb. 10.....	5,000	3							
Copenhagen.....	Jan. 20.....	141,000	181							
Copenhagen.....	Jan. 27.....	141,000	154							
Dresden.....	Feb. 3.....	312,772	134							
Dundee.....	Feb. 10.....	158,719	59							
Dusseldorf.....	Feb. 3.....	162,832	65							
Florence.....	Feb. 11.....	188,594	90							
Flushing.....	Feb. 10.....	15,198	12							

## MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—						
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Frankfort on the Main.	Feb. 10.	196,000	60					1		
Punchal.	Feb. 3.	35,665	15		2					
Genoa.	Feb. 10.	181,925	98					9		
Ghent.	Feb. 10.	153,803	80							1
Girgenti.	Feb. 3.	23,847	14					1		
Gothenburg.	Jan. 27.	108,000	31			1				
Gothenburg.	Feb. 3.	108,000	39		2		3			
Guelph.	Feb. 17.	10,680	2							
Halifax.	Feb. 17.	38,700	17			1				
Hanover.	Jan. 20.	197,000	55			1				
Hiogo.	Jan. 13.	148,118	91			1				
Hiogo.	Jan. 20.	148,118	97			3				
Hiogo.	Jan. 27.	148,118	95			1		2		
Kanagawa.	Jan. 29.	126,585				2	1			
Kehl.	Feb. 3.	129,556	59					2		
Kingston, Canada.	Feb. 23.	19,264	3							
Konigsberg.	Feb. 10.	161,520				2	10	1		
Leeds.	Feb. 10.	388,761	138			3	2	1	4	
Leghorn.	Feb. 10.	103,230	52					1		
Liege.	Feb. 10.	155,898	69							
London, Canada.	Feb. 17.	35,000	6					1		
Lyons.	Feb. 3.	500,000	211			5		2	3	
Magdeburg.	Feb. 3.	218,797	127				1	16	1	
Mannheim.	Feb. 3.	88,000	26					4		
Marsala.	Feb. 3.	40,131	28							
Matamoras.	Feb. 16.	8,000	15							
Matanzas.	Feb. 14.	40,000	23							
Mayence.	Feb. 10.	72,281	38					2		
Merida.	Jan. 15.	46,680	33							2
Merida.	Jan. 22.	46,680	30							
Merida.	Jan. 31.	46,680	40							
Merida.	Feb. 8.	46,680	29							
Montevideo.	Jan. 20.	225,662	48			1		1		
Moscow.	Feb. 4.	800,000	432		1	8	2	13	5	2
Munich.	Feb. 3.	390,000	218			2	9	8	1	
Nagasaki.	Jan. 20.	61,990	3		3					
Nagasaki.	Jan. 27.	61,990	8		8					
Newcastle on Tyne.	Feb. 10.	201,947	72					1		4
Nuremberg.	Jan. 27.	155,312	59					2		
Palermo.	Feb. 3.	250,000	161			5		7		
Paris.	Feb. 10.	2,424,705	1,001		9	5	2	23	23	2
Plymouth.	Feb. 10.	86,781	31							
Port au Prince.	Jan. 1.	40,000	35							
Port au Prince.	Jan. 8.	40,000	24							
Port au Prince.	Jan. 15.	40,000	18							
Port au Prince.	Jan. 22.	40,000	15							
Port au Prince.	Jan. 29.	40,000	19							
Port au Prince.	Feb. 5.	40,000	13							
Puerto Cabello.	Feb. 10.	10,500	12							
Puerto Cortez.	Feb. 13.	1,500	1							
Rheims.	Feb. 10.	105,408	50					1		1
Rio de Janeiro.	Jan. 20.	590,200	333	79		4				
Rio de Janeiro.	Jan. 27.	590,200	480	120	2					
Rotterdam.	Feb. 10.	238,596	117	5	1	1	1			
Sagua la Grande.	Feb. 10.	17,536	13							
Sagua la Grande.	Feb. 17.	17,536	19							
St. Georges.	Feb. 12.	15,013	4							
St. Petersburg.	Jan. 27.	1,100,000		24						
St. Petersburg.	Feb. 3.	1,100,000		21						
St. Petersburg.	Feb. 10.	1,100,000		9						
St. Stephen.	Feb. 17.	2,900	1							
Schiedam.	Feb. 10.	25,580	10							
Sheffield.	Feb. 10.	336,755	121					1	1	9
Sonneberg.	Feb. 4.	12,000	5					1		
Southampton.	Feb. 10.	66,774	27							
Stettin.	Feb. 22.	122,000	50					1		
Stuttgart.	Feb. 8.	139,659	76					4		
Sunderland.	Feb. 10.	136,101	56					3		2
Swansea.	Feb. 10.	95,000	36							1
Tampico.	Feb. 11.	7,000	25							
Trapani.	Feb. 3.	43,095	13			1		1	3	
Trieste.	Feb. 3.	158,314	105	5	2	3	3			
Venice.	Feb. 3.	160,406	119	1						

## MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Vera Cruz.....	Feb. 15.....	25,500	31			1		1				
Victoria.....	Jan. 27.....	16,841	6									
Victoria.....	Feb. 3.....	16,841	5									
Vienna.....	Jan. 13.....	1,465,537	620						5	37	13	
Vienna.....	Jan. 20.....	1,465,537	643			1		4	7	43	12	
Warsaw.....	Jan. 28.....	500,931	195			8	1	2	6	9		
Warsaw.....	Feb. 3.....	500,931	230			10	3	1	4	11	4	
Zurich .....	Feb. 3.....	115,000	46						9			2

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,  
*Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.*

O